Export of skeletons and skulls

1654. SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding large scale export of skeletons and skulls surreptitiously to Bangladesh for onward transmission to Western and other countries;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have imposed a ban on the export of human skulls and skeletons; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken to stop this nefarious and illegal trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSHI): (a) Yes, Sir. A complaint has been received regarding unauthorised export of skulls and skeletons to Bangladesh.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The export of human skulls and skeletons has been banned including pre-ban commitments.

Liberalisation of term lending limits of banks

1655. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering liberalisation of term lending limits of the commercial banks; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India has reported that with effect from October 10, 1988, its prior authorisation for grant of term loans exceeding Rs. two cores by Banks has been dispensed with. Where term loan is sanctioned by banks in participation with financial institutions, the share of banking system has not to exceed 25 per cent. Banks are required to report to Reserve Bank of India for post sanction scrutiny, all sanctions of term loans where the share of banking system exceed Rs. two crores. It is also reported that there is no proposal to further modify these terms for the present.

Ceiling for composite loans under differential rate of interest scheme

1656. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has turned down the proposal for raising the present ceiling for composite loans under differential rate of interest scheme;

(b) if so, what were the main reasons for raising the ceiling and whether it is a fact that the maximum amount of loan of Rs. 6500 has not been given to any sizeable number of beneficiaries and the per capita loan disbursement under the scheme has not exceeded; and

(c) what was the per capita loan disbursement under the scheme from 1983 onwards and what are the main reasons for turning down the proposal for raising the ceiling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised that any modification in the parameters of the Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme including the enhancement of the loan ceiling would disturb the inter se position of the scheme *vis-a-vis* other Government sponsored schemes specifically designed for the upliftment of the weather section of society. The Task Force set up by the Government in the year 1983 to re-

view various provisions of the scheme had also recommended that the existing ceiling of loan amount of Rs. 6500/- should be continued considering the types of activities which are being selected for this class of beneficiaries. Further, per capita average credit disbursed under DRI scheme manifests that the scheme was still tilted in favour of small borrowers. Moreover, subsidy linked credit schemes like Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP) etc. are more attractive to the beneficiaries. Taking all the relevant factors into consideration, RBI is of the view that the existing ceiling of composite loan of Rs. 6500/- under DRI Scheme need not be raised for the present.

According to the RBI, per capita disbursement of credit under the DRI Scheme during the years 1983 to 1987 is as under:

Year	Per Capita disbursement under DRI Scheme (In Rs.)
1983	1084
1984	1249
1985	1204
1986	1323
1987	1274

Modernisation of textile mills

1657. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of modernisation of the textile mills has decelerated considerably despite an average estimated investment of Rs. 200 crores per annum;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for the slow pace of modernisation of textile industry;

(c) whether it is a fact that Industrial Development Bank of India indicated that about Rs. 182 crores were disbursed against the sanctioned amount of Rs. 483 crores; if so, what were the main reasons for slow disbursement of loans and the reasons for such a small amount of Rs. 182 crores being disbursed as against the demand for Rs. 817 crores; and

(d) what steps are being contemplated to import the textile modernisation plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b) Judging from the response to the Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme and the other schemes for the purpose operated by the Industrial Development Bank of India etc., it can be presumed that there may not be any deceleration in the overall modernisation efforts by textile units.

(c) As on 31-8-88, disbursements under the Fund Scheme stood at Rs. 245.28 crores in 95 cases against sanctions of Rs. 620.53 crores in 144 cases. Disbursements of loan assistance is linked to the implementation schedule of the modernisation scheme. As the overall period of implementation is about 15 months there is bound to be time lag between sanctions and disbursements. In addition, proposal involving package of reliefs etc. from other agencies take a longer time and various other reasons could also delay disbursements unavoidably.

(d) The Policy for the import of textile machinery is reviewed from time to time depending upon the exigencies of the situation.

Deaths in police custody in the Capital

1658. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of persons who died in police custody in all the police stations of Delhi and New Delhi between the period from